

# THE MOUNTAINEER.

EXTRA.

NO. 19.

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MOUNTAINEER  
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LATEST TELEGRAPHIC  
BY PONY.

We are again indebted to the gentle-  
men forming the Pony club of the city  
for the use of the dispatches received by  
them on the 5th, bringing Washington  
news up till the time of the 29th ult.  
The day before we consider, are summed  
down as much as justice to the impor-  
tance of the news would warrant; and  
while there may be contained in them  
items which to some may seem of little  
importance; yet, we feel assured, that the  
most of our readers will watch with in-  
creased interest every, even the smallest  
item connected with the current news of  
our national history, and still greater  
and more intense must be the interest as  
the great inaugural day draws high.

The dispatches we now publish, cover  
all the grounds of any importance to  
which those received by the Pony on  
Monday refer; hence, we only publish  
those of the more recent dates.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—In the Senate on Saturday, the judiciary committee were instructed to report a bill authorizing the "endorsement by the states of national treasury notes to the amount of the surplus money deposited with her in 1856 and 1857, amounting to \$1,300,000." The order was passed by a large majority.

The following items are from the special Washington dispatches, Jan. 25th, of the Cincinnati paper:

I hear it said that Mr. Seward, still confident, asserts that the slaves daily will be settled in 30 days. It is stated to-day that an understanding has been had by Seward, Crittenden and Douglass upon the subject of existing troubles, and they think some compromise may yet be got through Congress. It is imagined here that the ground of Seward's confidence and confidence is, that Mr. Lincoln will in a few days issue a manifesto, in which he is to give satisfaction both to North and South. Meigs Crittenden, Bigler, Douglas and others called a meeting to-night, with Crittenden and other conservatives of the House, to consider a new measure of compromise, just elaborated of a highly important character; the proceedings are strictly private; Cassius M. Clay is here vigorously urging the adoption of Crittenden's compromise. By invitation he will address the Republican association to-morrow night. An officer on the way from the South says that all the states which have seceded, except South Carolina, are ready to come back upon reasonable concessions being made. Tyler had another interview with the President today, and a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. The nature of his mission will probably make the subject of a special message shortly.

HEADMAN of Ark., and Sherman of O., representing Rust and Dunn, agreed that there was no cause of quarrel. This personal matter ends here.

RUSSELL & BAILEY are indicted to-day by the grand jury. It is well understood that a true bill has been found against them.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Keatingy legislature yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia resolutions, so construed as to require the federal government to protect slavery in all the territories now held, or hereafter to be acquired, north of 36 deg. 30 min., and to guarantee the right of transit of slaves through free states.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26.—The House today passed a resolution sending commissioners to the Southern convention at Montgomery, Alabama. It will pass the Senate. The proceedings otherwise were of an uninteresting character.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—The state convention will adjourn on Tuesday till the 4th of March.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 26.—The Senate adopted a resolution today authorizing the government to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida, if needed in case of threatened invasion. The number of men is undetermined. The steamer Columbia went ashore on Saturay's Island beach yesterday morning while going out. The weather has been tempestuous for a week past.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Although a deep snow covers the streets to-night, rendering pedestrianism most inconvenient, the mass meeting of working men of the city, at Independence Square, was largely attended. Some five or six thousand men stood ankle deep in snow, listening to speeches from their representatives. The employers of all the large manufacturing establishments of the county marched to the place of meeting, bearing torches and accompanied by bands of music. The mottoes inscribed on the banners were mostly suggestive of a peaceful reconciliation and solution of the present national difficulties and expressive of approbation of the Crittenden plan of compromise. Isaac V. Van Haughton, superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad carriage works, presided over the deliberations of the meeting. A series of ably written resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, lamenting present national troubles, in aggravated and hastened by political demagogues; recommending the repeal by the state legislature of all obnoxious laws, and the passage by Congress of the Crittenden compromise, or some other measure to be submitted to the people, and, in case the present Congress fails itself unable to agree upon such terms, requesting men from their seats that they may be filled with competent representatives of the popular will. The resolutions also deplore any collision between the forces of the general government and any of the states, as such a calamity would strike the death blow to all hopes of a settlement, but pledge the working men to sustain the federal government in the maintenance of its powers. They provide for the apportionment of delegates to a national convention of working men to

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

VOL. II.

grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not time to oppose." In this conversation Mr. Lincoln urged no objection to the border states or Edgehill propositions as a future basis of agreement if the republicans as a desideratum. The most intense excitement exists in certain congressional circles in consequence of the fact looking out that the Howard select committee of the House has positive evidence before them of a conspiracy existing in this city and vicinity to overthrow the government, at which certain prominent officials and citizens of Washington and elsewhere figure.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—An imminent union meeting was held here today. Elihu Shiffley, ex-adj. pres. of the Union, was present. The meeting was addressed by some of our ablest speakers of all parties. Resolutions were passed nearly unanimously that the destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that could befall the nation; that we are indebted to our prosperity; that it is the duty of each state to avoid all just cause of complaint respecting the affairs of other states within the jurisdiction of the United States; that we desire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon us by the constitution and the laws of the country.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The following message from the President of the United States was communicated to Congress yesterday.

In Senate the message was ordered printed and the subject postponed till Wednesday.

In the House the consideration of the message was postponed till to-day.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, who are willing to unite Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, and appoint commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment. I confess, I had this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned commonwealth, we have the fullest assurances that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts.

A dispatch to Senator Crittenden and Powell says the legislature of Ky. has appointed John T. Bell, J. B. Clay, Mr. Gadsden, ex-Governor Moorehead, and Wm. W. Miller, commissioners to proceed to Washington on the 4th February.

The grand jury has made three presentations of the Pennsylvania Legislature; first for inadmissibility in office, second, for complicity in the abstraction of bonds; and third for conspiracy against the government. It is expected that the indictments will be ready for the action of the jury to-morrow.

The following sensation dispatch under date of Jan. 27th, appears in the N. Y. Herald, from its Washington correspondent: I learn from a gentleman who had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, with the past week, that the latter in discussing the existing state of affairs, expressed himself as follows: I will suffer death before I will consent to any course you or my friends to take which looks like laying the privilege of taking possession of the forts of this government, to which it has a constitutional right, because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard concession in the face of menaces, the destruction of the government itself, and the consent on all hands that our country shall be brought down to a level with the disorganized state of affairs in Mexico, but this thing will hereafter be, as it is now in the hands of the people, and if they desire to call a convention to remove any

grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not time to oppose." In this conversation Mr. Lincoln urged no objection to the border states or Edgehill propositions as a future basis of agreement if the republicans as a desideratum. The most intense excitement exists in certain congressional circles in consequence of the fact looking out that the Howard select committee of the House has positive evidence before them of a conspiracy existing in this city and vicinity to overthrow the government, at which certain prominent officials and citizens of Washington and elsewhere figure.

HOBKINS, Jan. 28.—Mr. Rice presented the petition of 14,000 citizens of Boston, of various political opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties. The committee to whom it was intrusted asked that it be presented to the House, which was accordingly done. The petition was inclosed in an American flag, and its presentation called forth applause on the floor and in the galleries. The Boston committee were in the galleries during these proceedings. The petition was laid on the table in order to be printed.

Mr. Cochrane introduced Mr. Bigler's proposition for taking a sense of the people of the several states in certain amendments to the constitution. He said he would be willing to send it to any committee suggested, provided he could be assured they would not strangle it. Referred to the select committee of 5 on the President's special message.

Mr. Campbell presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, expressing ardent attachment to the Constitution, and the Union, repugnance to secession, and the prompt response of that state to this sentiment of the federal government.

"If the seceding states abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision with the laws, etc. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich the committee of this administration from the beginning; but, while I can entertain no such engagements as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress with much confidence that it will meet their approbation to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce collision of arms pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the general assembly of Virginia.

I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the states on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country.

"I trust that the mediation of Virginia will be the destined means under the Providence of God of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Gleanings are the memories of her past history—such an achievement both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all."

(Signed) "JAMES BECHANAS."

DATED, Washington City, Jan. 28, 1861.

SENATE, Jan. 28.—Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of New York demonstrating against any legislation, or giving any protection to slavery in the territories. Also a petition of seven hundred citizens of New York praying for some adjustment of the difficulties.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill amending the act of 1850, in relation to fugitive slaves. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of Dr. Rice, secretary of the Pacific R. R. Convention held in California in 1858 and 1859, transmitting the proceedings of the convention, and the petition asking for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Miss Davenport, and others of Newburyport, Mass., in favor of a speedy passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Mr. Wilson made some ironical remarks in favor of the petition which was laid on the table.

Mr. Bigler presented resolutions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Crittenden submitted resolutions in favor of his resolutions from Michigan and other states.

Mr. Iverson presented the ordinance of secession of Georgia, which was read. He addressed the Senate justifying the course of his state. He said there were two important points for the consideration of the Government, either to make war or peace. If it made war the south will seize all the fortifications and not pay a dollar of the public debt. [Laughter.] It therefore was attempted the South would fight and never submit to subjugation till every white man was exterminated.

Cotton is king. If the government blocks the ports, other nations will interfere. If no war ensues the South might consider the subject of a reconstruction but he was opposed to it. He acknowledged many courtesies, and bade senators farewell.

Mr. Bigler presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The President's Message was then read.

The resolutions of the Virginia Legislature were read.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate, moving that the message be printed. He said Virginia offered herself as a mediator, and the resolutions request the President to prevent a collision, which, if occurring, to mortal men could remedy the evils to follow. He trusted the noble effort of his state would be successful. It was a delusion to think that coercion would not lead to war. He said the seizure of forts was a measure of precaution. If peace was restored every soldier of the public property would be accounted for. He believed the seceding states were actuated by a desire to keep the peace, and the peace of Virginia was the only course which would avert the curse now threatening.

Mr. Hale asked if Virginia had made a similar appeal to the seceding states.

Mr. Mason answered that a commissioner had been sent to all the separating states.

The motion to print was agreed to.

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